

the faculty at the Baylor College of Medicine, and the School of Medicine at the University of Rochester, and later returned to Cornell as Chairman of the Department of Medicine in the Medical College before beginning his career at Merck.

In a career marked by many valuable achievements, I am pleased today to highlight Dr. Douglas' contributions to New Jersey and society.●

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I do have some unanimous-consent requests that I would like to propound at the request of the leader.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination on the Executive Calendar, No. 36.

I finally ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, that any statements relating to the nomination be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and that the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

Gordon Davidson, of California, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2004.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I do want to inform my colleagues who are waiting to speak that it will not take me long to conclude these unanimous consent requests and that it will not preclude them from being able to deliver their remarks.

#### COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM CORRECTIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 83, S. 574.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A bill (S. 574) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to make corrections to a map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am pleased to offer my support for S. 574, a bill that would direct the Secretary of the Interior to make two technical corrections to a coastal barrier unit in Delaware. Congress enacted the Coastal Barrier Resources Act in 1982 to address financial and ecological problems caused by development of coastal barriers along the eastern seaboard. The law was so successful that we expanded the Coastal Barrier System in 1990 with the support of the National Taxpayers Union, the American Red Cross, Coast Alliance, and Tax Payers for Common Sense, to name just a few.

When we mapped the coastline some mistakes were made, and S. 574 would make technical corrections. The first change modifies the upper north-eastern boundary to exclude land under development at the time of its inclusion into the system. The second change modifies the northwestern boundary to include a section of the Cape Henlopen State Park that was mistakenly excluded when the boundary was drawn. S. 574 is identical to a bill that passed the Senate by unanimous consent last year.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 574) was considered read a third time and passed, as follows:

S. 574

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. CORRECTIONS TO MAP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such corrections to the map described in subsection (b) as are necessary to move on that map the boundary of the otherwise protected area (as defined in section 12 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591)) to the Cape Henlopen State Park boundary to the extent necessary—

(1) to exclude from the otherwise protected area the adjacent property leased, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Barcroft Company and Cape Shores Associates (which are privately held corporations under the law of the State of Delaware); and

(2) to include in the otherwise protected area the northwestern corner of Cape Henlopen State Park seaward of the Lewes and Rehoboth Canal.

(b) MAP DESCRIBED.—The map described in this subsection is the map that is included in a set of maps entitled "Coastal Barrier Resources System", dated October 24, 1990, as revised October 15, 1992, and that relates to the unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System entitled "Cape Henlopen Unit DE-03P".

#### USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR CONCERTS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 29, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative assistant read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for concerts to be conducted by the National Symphony Orchestra.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 29

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERTS ON CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The National Park Service (in this resolution referred to as the "sponsor") may during each of calendar years 1999 and 2000 sponsor a series of three concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra (in this resolution each concert referred to as an "event") on the Capitol Grounds. Such concerts shall be held on Memorial Day, 4th of July, and Labor Day of each such calendar year, or on such alternate dates during that calendar year as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate.

#### SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board, each event authorized by section 1—

(1) shall be free of admission charge and open to the public, with no preferential seating except for security purposes as determined in accordance with section 4, and

(2) shall be arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—The sponsor shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with each event.

(c) AUDITS.—Pursuant to section 451 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (40 U.S.C. 193m-1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall perform an annual audit of the events for each of calendar years 1999 and 2000 and provide a report on each audit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration not later than December 15 of the calendar year for which the audit was performed.

#### SEC. 3. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT; BROADCASTING; SCHEDULING; OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, the sponsor may erect upon the Capitol

Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for each event.

(b) **BROADCASTING OF CONCERTS.**—Subject to the restrictions contained in section 4, the concerts held on Memorial Day and 4th of July (or their alternate dates) may be broadcast over radio, television, and other media outlets.

(c) **SCHEDULING.**—In order to permit the setting up and taking down of structures and equipment and the conducting of dress rehearsals, the Architect of the Capitol may permit the sponsor to use the West Central Front of the United States Capitol for each event for not more than—

- (1) six days if the concert is televised, and
- (2) four days if the concert is not televised.

The Architect may not schedule any use under this subsection if it would interfere with any concert to be performed by a military band of the United States.

(d) **ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out each event.

#### SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Capitol Police Board shall for each event—

- (1) provide for all security related needs, and
- (2) provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, advertisements, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds.

(b) **EXCEPTION FOR CREDIT TO SPONSORS.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), credits may be appropriately given to private sponsors of an event at the conclusion of any broadcast of the event.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT.**—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall enter into an agreement with the sponsor, and such other persons participating in an event as the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board considers appropriate, under which the sponsor and such persons agree to comply with the requirements of this section. The agreement shall specifically prohibit the use for a commercial purpose of any photograph taken at, or broadcast production of, the event.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1999

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 1 p.m. on Monday, April 26. I further ask that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there then be a period of morning business until the hour of 3:30 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, the Senate resume the motion to proceed to S. 96, the Y2K legislation, and that there be 2 hours of debate equally divided in the usual form. I finally ask unanimous

consent that the vote on invoking cloture on the motion to proceed occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, with the mandatory quorum waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Ms. COLLINS. For the information of all Senators, on Monday the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the Y2K legislation. A cloture vote on that motion will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday. Senators can therefore expect the next rolcall vote on Monday at 5:30. The Senate may also consider any other legislative or executive items that can be cleared for action.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. COLLINS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator LANDRIEU, Senator THURMOND, Senator DURBIN, Senator LEAHY, Senator CHAFEE, and Senator LOTT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Chair, and I thank my colleagues for their patience. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Thank you, Mr. President. I yield 1 minute to my friend, the Senator from Vermont.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Louisiana for her customary courtesy.

(The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 96 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

(The remarks of Mr. LEAHY pertaining to the introduction of S. 871 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

#### KOSOVO

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, on the eve of the gathering of all of NATO to celebrate the successful completion of our first 50 years, I wanted to take this opportunity to comment on the current situation in Europe.

As you know, we are blessed to live in a country which enjoys a deeply rooted democracy and a deeply rooted sense of equality. However, these same characteristics and qualities which make America a model for the world also present very real challenges in times like these.

It is often said that the most difficult task for any democracy is deciding to

go to war. The reasons are self-evident. When you live in a nation that believes all people are created equal, how do you ask some citizens to sacrifice so much so that others may continue to enjoy their freedom? When you live in a nation where human life is sacred, where, in fact each individual life has dignity, how do you build a consensus for the sacrifices that may be necessary to achieve the victory that we hope for?

The task is even more complex when the challenge to American freedom is more indirect, as it is in this case. We have confronted this reality since the beginning of the war in Kosovo. No one in America believes that Serbia intends to invade the United States. We will never look out of the window and see Yugoslavian tanks driving down Pennsylvania Avenue to squelch American liberties. It remains, then, for those of us in the leadership of this Nation who support NATO operations in Kosovo to explain why we are prepared to ask American troops to make the sacrifices that may be necessary, in this seemingly remote and distant land.

I believe there is one central reason that justifies our actions, and that is the price, the tremendous price, we have already paid for freedom in America and in Europe.

Our parents' generation and their parents were asked to risk their lives to fundamentally alter the way the world operates. In World War I, President Wilson asked our grandparents to fight to make the world "safe for democracy," and they did. In World War II, when fascism threatened to conquer the democracies of Europe, President Roosevelt asked America to become "the arsenal of democracy," and we were. During the cold war, President KENNEDY called on Americans to "pay any price, to bear any burden," to meet the threat of communism, and we have. Finally, President Reagan said insisted that we "tear down that wall," and it was.

We emerged victorious from World Wars I and II, as well as the cold war, but not without a price. American blood was spilled in the trenches of World War I and on the beaches of Normandy during World War II. Americans fought and died in Korea and Vietnam to contain communism during the Cold War. So, for more than three generations, Americans have been making the sacrifices necessary to change the world in which we live and to maintain democracy in Europe and, yes, indeed, to help spread it throughout the entire world.

It is important to remember that this sacrifice has not been in vain. It is easy today to be cynical about human nature and the prospects for lasting peace in Europe. After all, these feuds in Europe predated America's existence by many centuries. But to dwell on the